Alleged France on the Revenue.

Bosron, Saturday, Aug. M. To the Editor of the New York Tribune: SIR: Our attention has been called to a letter addressed to you, under date of the 14th last by Musers. Godfrey Pattison & Co. and published

in the Journal of Commerce of the 17th last It contains some things with which we have no concern. It also contains some assertions and some insinuations which do concern us and only for

a reply. In August, 1849, we were requested by Mr. Rock well, the Commissioner of Customs, to make a statement to him in writing respecting one of the transactions which is mentioned in Godfrey, Pattison & Co's letter. We did so; and the following

b a copy of that statement:

Bosrow, August 25, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.—Dear Ser: As re O. W. BOCKWELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: As re-quested, we proceed to state to you as distinctly as possible, the case in which we are of opinion the Costom House was defrauded by under-invoice in Shawis.

ing Shaw's.

During the Summer of 1818, our partner, Wm.

Buring the Summer of 1818, our partner, Wm.

Buring the Summer of 1818, our partner, Wm.

Co. of Glasgow, with J. & A. Roxbargh, manufacturers at Paisley, for an article of Wool Shawis facturers at Paisley, for an article of Wool Shawls of their production. This contract provided that we should take a certain quantity, and that no party but conselves and Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Oo of New-York should have any of this style of Shawls for export to the United States The prices for those goods were 28s 6d, 35s and 42s, for the soveral qualities, and they had no other qualities. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. had some of the 42s, and of no other quality. We imported as follows, per steamer America, arrived June 13, 1848, at Boaton:

LAC, \$12—Wool shawls at \$2s, per steamer Cambria, arrived Aug 19, 1848, at New York.

LAC, \$12-Wool shawls at \$2s, per steamer Cambria, arrived Aug 19, 1848, at New York.

LAC, \$17-2881.—Wool shawls at \$2s, 6d; \$85 do do at \$35, per steamer Britannia, arrived Aug, 25, 1848, at Boston, LAC, \$22-2888.—Wool shawls at \$2s, 61; \$86 do do at \$25, 50 do per steamer Ritagara, arrived Aug, \$3, 1848, at New York.

LAC, \$90—Wool shawls at \$2s, 6d.

The goods readily sold at a confit

The goods readily sold at a profit on arrival, and we requested Mr. Munroe to make us a further shipment of the same style of goods if to be obtained. Consequently, early in October he called On J. & A. Honburgh and found them with a quantity that they were anxious to dispose of, as the taste for this style of pattern for the home trade had changed, and the goods were becoming every day less valuable. We succeeded after much difficulty in obtaining

We succeeded after much difficulty in obtaining a cencession of about 25 per cent on the original prices, and took the remains of his whole stock in the various markets of Great Britain.

We considered the purchase a good one at the time, and the goods obtained at the lowest market value. Butsoquently we ascertained that Messrs. Godfrey Patitison & Co. of New York had received some of the same makers goods, and were selling them at less prices than ours cost to import, and one of their salesmen stated to one of our cus-tomers that he was fully acquainted with the fact that ourselves and A. T. Stewart & Co. were the only parties that had received them, and that we paid the several prices for them of 28s 6d, 35s and

Approved at these things we made application to C. W. Lawrence, Esq. Collector of New-York, and stated the facts, asking him to investigate whether Messrs. Godfrey Pattison & Co. had not defrauded

he revenue. He referred to the appraisers, to whom we gave information that Godfrey Pattison & Co. imported L-S, 1&2, two cases of Shawis that we had reason to believe were the same goods which cost us 42s

They had a ticket upon each Shawl with the No. They had a ticket upon each Shawl with the No. 4,200 upon it. That G P. & Co. also imported by the steamer America, arrived at New York on September, 1848, L-3, 329, sevencases of Shawls, having tickets on each Shawl marked 2 800 and 3,500, that we I ad reason to believe were the same goods we imported coating us 284 6d and 35s.

The New York Custom House refused any information as to what Godfrey Pattison & Co. entered the goods at but we were able to ascertain from

the goods at, but we were able to ascertain from another source that L-S 3 2 2 contained about 86 to ris each, and were invoiced at an average

se Shawls each, and were invoiced at an average of about 20e each.

At our store, No. 29 Broad street, New York, you will find enoughs shawls of our importation, and also of that of Godfrey Pattison & Co. to enable you be judge of the identity of the two.

The only satisfaction we could obtain from the appraiser was that we "paid too much for our goods, and no such shawl was worth more than about 20s" While we we e vamily endeavoring to investigate the matter, the goods arrived which Mr. Man oe had obtained by his second purchase.

The Hibernia steamer arrived November 2, 1848, bringing us LAC 69 @75, which comprised the second purchase of Roxburgh shawls and a few other

cond purchase of Roxburgh shawls and a few other The result of this shipment was a loss to us, a

The result of this suppment was a loss to us, as C. Pattison & Co. were able to underedius, and yet make a profit on them, from having paid less duties. Their goods passed the Custom House about 40 per cent less that our first shipment, and about 25 per cent less than our second shipment. We are satisfied that the fair market value of these goods in Circum at the time C. Pattison &

these goods in Glasgow at the time G Pattison & Co obtained their goods, say 10th September, was at least 15 per cent more than it was when a month at least 15 per cent more than it was when a month later, early is October, we were glad to get them by paying 25 per cent more price than they had invoiced their purchase at so long previously.

Hoxburgh having broken faith with us, by selling the goods to G. Pattison & Co. at any price

whatever, we made a demand on them through the law, the result of which was a compromise.

We hand herewith a copy of a letter from B. F. Babecck, Eq. of the firm of W.m. B. Haggins & Co. Glasgow, addressed to our W.m. Macros at Paris, with his answer thereto, which answer was the basis of a settlement in which we received \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for damages, and the amount of law events. £150 for damages, and the amount of law expense

which we had incurred.

That Roxburgh should consent to pay such a penalty might argue that he did really sell the shawle cheaper to G. Pattison & Co toan to us. But the state of the market and some collateral evidence puts such a supposition entirely out of the

question in our minds.

If asked how, then, do we suppose the case to have been, we will suggest that it. Pattison & Cotook the goods from Hoxburgh on consignment, making advances to the latter of 15s or 20s, per shawl on the amount of the actual invoice rendered, with the tacit or perhaps written agreement to pay over a portion—perhaps the whole of the excess

at their sale produced.

Thus G. Pattison & Co. involced the goods, as invoiced to them; Roxburgh entered the goods to them in their books at the same, having a title in the excess of the proceeds of their sale. It is easy to manage these things when there is

a will.

The evidence upon which we judge of the invoice price at which L-S 1 a 9, were entered, is imperfect. You will be able to ascertain if we are in error. Yours, truly, LIFFLE, ALDEN & CO.

This statement was made by us to an officer of the Government charged by law with the supervision of this subject, at his request, to enable him to discharge his official duty. If it contained the truth and nothing else, we presume our act in mak ing it needs no defense. It consists to part of certain matters of fact respecting our contract with Messrs. Roxburgh & Co. and our importations of shawle under that contract, and our endeavor to ascertain at what prices G P. & Co. had entered certain shawls imported by them into New-York in September, 1818, and the facts which we thus

learned.

Respecting these matters of fact, we observe that no one of them is controverted by G. P. & Oa's letter; for though they say that their first shipment consisting of hales I and 2, arrived in Boston and not in New York, it will be seen by reference to our letter to hir. Rechwell trat our injuries at the Custon-House were directed solely to the importation by the "America" of cases 3 and 9 into New York, and that though we speak of the other two cuses, we pretend to no knowledge concerning them, except that we believe they were the same than is that cost us 42s each.

them, except that we believe they were the same that cost us the each.

The fact that the shawls imported by G. P. & Co. into New York, were the same as had cost us 55 and 285 dd is "taken for granted but not admitted" by G. P. & Co.—we have in our presenting amples of each; any one who will take the trouble to examine them will find that G. P. & Co. were wise in not controverting this fact, but hardly candid in not admitting it.

Be far, therefore, as respects the matter of fact, contained in our statements to Mr. Bookwell, we fad nothing to defend, because nothing is denied, and we add that we have the correspondence and documents respecting our contract and importations and settlement with Roxburgh & Co. and will

exhibit them with pleasure to any person who de-

But our statement contains also certain inferences of our own from these facts and others known to se, and for these inferences also we hold our selves responsible; for while we claim the right to form our own opinions concerning the conduct of others, is matters which concern us and the public, and on fit to consider to express those opinions, we admit that those others may justly expect from us

fair deductions from the facts.

We said in substance that we did not believe that Roxburgh & Co. did really sell to G. P. & Co. those thawls for prices so low as they were entered at; this was matter of opinion formed by us on the fact and still retained.

We will state some of the reasons for this opinion and then it can be seen how far it is instified.

ion, and then it can be seen how far it is justified. Our invoices of these Roxburgh shawis bear date

Our invoices of these Hoxburgh shawls bear date as follows:

LA C 212-56 fancy woollong shawls at 22s dat 25 per cent, dated Glasgow, June 2. 1848.

LA C 225-46 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 230-56 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 231-54 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 231-54 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 232-56 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 6. 1849.

LA C 232-56 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 232-56 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 235-56 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 8. 1848.

LA C 235-56 fancy woollong shawls at 23s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 1848.

LA C 235-72 fancy woollong shawls at 25s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 1848.

LA C 235-72 fancy woollong shawls at 25s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 1848.

LA C 235-72 fancy woollong shawls at 25s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 1848.

LA C 235-72 fancy woollong shawls at 25s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 1848.

LA C 235-72 fancy woollong shawls at 25s 6d. dia 25 per cent dated Glasgow, Aug. 16, 1849.

We have a partner on the spot who has been a purchaser of Dry Goods in Rawope for upward of

We have a partner on the spot who has been a purchaser of Dry Goods in Europe for upward of twenty years, we have been extensively engaged in this trade, and we do not believe that he was ignorant of the state of the market. The latest of these dates is Aug. 16, and the price is 28s. 64. This was an actual sale for cash in the market at

that price.

On the 5th of September, only 20 days afterward, the identical article is invoiced by the same manufacturer at 17s. 6d. and 5 per cent. discount.

Now did any one ever know a fall of 43 per cent. (not 30 per cent. as stated by Godfrey Pattison & Co) in this article in the same business season. By reference to our invoices and those of G. P. & Co it will be seen that there is an actual difference of 43 recent on the three costs of 28s. 6d. 35s. of 43 per cent. on the three costs of 28s. 6d. 35s. and 42s.

It is to be borne in mind that this was a fresh article and that the season for its home trade does not commence until the middle of August, and this not commence until the middle of August, and this sale was on the 5th of September; that Roxburgh & Co. could have had no considerable stock on hand, for we had pressed them hard for deliveries and got our last lot only twenty days before. G Pattison & Co. say that all is to be accounted for by flactuation in market price during the intermediate time; but is such a floctuation in such time and under such circumstances, conceivable? It strikes us that in their effort to make out this part of their case they have disclosed an extraordinary state of they have disclosed an extraordinary state of

things.

They produce the affidavit of Mr. Smart to prove that 49 shawls manufactured by Roxburgh & Co. were bought by them in London, August 15, 1848, at 17s, and that Hoxburgh and Co.'s price for them were bought by them in London, August 15, 1848, at 17s. and that Hoxburgh and Co.'s price for them in that same month of August was 35s. and 28s!! G. Pattison & Co.'s letter asserts that Roxburgh & Co. are most respectable merchants. So that according to this, most respectable merchants have, as the prices of an article they manufacture, 28s and 35s. and actually sell at those rates, and at the same time the market value in London is 17s.

But there are facts known to us which convince us that no such fluctuation of the price of these shawls took place. We have nothing to do with other shawls or other patterns, or other makers who may have had large stocks of some kinds of saws; the inquiry is whether there was a fall of 43 per cent, in the price of these identical shawls during that business season.

Now it so happened that we had occasion to purchase more of these shawls in October, 1848, and on the 19th October we paid Hoxburgh & Co. 21s. 6d. 29 per cent, discount, for what was invoiced to G. Pattison & Co. at 17s. 6d. 5 per cent, discount, on the 5th day of September; so that the article which feel 43 per cent, discount, for what was invoiced to G. Pattison & Co. at 17s. 6d. 5 per cent, discount, on the 5th day of September; so that the article which feel 43 per cent, discount, for what was invoiced to G. Pattison & Co. at 17s. 6d. 5 per cent, discount, and the season for bome trade, rose about 25 per cent, to wards the close of that season.

Again: our Mr. Munroe being in London on the 20th Oct. 1848, found there a lot of these same shawls for which we paid Hoxburgh 28s. in August and tried to buy them. He offered 21s. cash, was refused and told 25s. was the lowest price for which they could be had.

How can these facts be made to consist with a

they could be had.

How can these facts be made to consist with a

decline of 43 per cent. in this article before th

We have had a good deal of experience in this trade, but it was a novelty to us that the snawls imported by G Pattison & Co. had on each a ticket and a number corresponding so nearly when so read with what were the market prices to us of the same

which what were the meaning of No. 3,500 attacked to a part of these shawis? They are the same which we paid 35s. for. The same question applies to the other numbers attached to the residue. This may be significant of nothing or of something. We believe the latter, and that the 3,500 meant 35s and we should be giad to have any importer tell us what else it could mean. If it meant that, why was it put there if 17s. was the market, price? was it put there if 17s. was the market price

In December, 1848, G. P. & Co. procured me affi-dayl of Andrew Rexburgh, which they publish. What led them at that time te fortify themselves with this affidavit, is no business of ours; but it is material to observe that the purpose of the affida-vit must have been to prove that the shawls were really sold by him at market prices, and the same which are set down in the bill of sale.

He, therefore, is careful to state that the bill is the, therefore, is careful to state that the office copied from his book, and undoubtedly this does tend to show that the sale which the bill certifies was made; but after all, this is only the work of a pen, and it would seem to have been natural, somewhere and in some form, to st. it in the afficiavit, the fact, that there was a sale. Not only does the afficiavit is an follows:

the affidavit omit thus, but it apparently avoids it. The affidavit is as follows:

—1, Andrew Rozburgh, of the firm J. & A. Rozburgh, doing oushers in Palsiey, do solvenily make on a nead say, that the anexact invoice, daind the and 12th Sept. 1884, as the copy of the original entry in our books of a bill of Shawls founthed Reases J. & Panteon & Co. on same dates. The prices charged was the full value we could have obtained at the time, in this marset, and fuely by our cent more than we could get for them at present. (Signed.)

Sworn before me, at Glasgow, this 7-h day December, 1848.

(Signed.)

ANDLEW LUMSDEN, J. P. AFFIDAVIT A.

AFFIDAVIT A. "Shawes Jurnahed."

"Shame furnished."
Our opinion was that the shawls were furn Our opinion was that the shawls were furnished, and this affidavit does not change that opinion. We have thus made known to the public, to which G Pattison & Co. have appealed, the part we have in this affair. So far as 1. specis their is timation that we have been in any way instrumental in bringing their names before the public, either in the Boston Atlas or elsewhere, it is not founded on any fact. We have done nothing except to make to a public officer a statement of facts and views which be had a right to know, and we had a right to make known to him.

We have no intention of instituting any comparison between the officers of customs in New York and Boston, or the merchants of those cities, or entering into a discussion of the ad volucem system. That there are faithful and skillful officers in both places we have no doubt. That there are many

That there are faithful and saint of the care many benerable importing merchants in each city we know. That there are knaves everywhere we are sorry to be obliged t believe. That the advances system has one monstreus defect—if, as Smart's affidavit states, priocs of the same article fluctuate in one market more than 40 per cent, in no time at wil-probably all will agree.

Vers respectfully yours. LITTLE, ALDES & CO.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

KELTY & RIEER, 131 Chembers of the attention of ellipersons wanting Studes to their anaerimets of Shades and materials for making and hanging obselves they make the best equally only, and sail at prove fall 15 per cest less than any other manufacturers. All Shades warranted not to stock or our.

WEARDEW SHADES: GILV CORNICES: DAA WEEL WHOLE SHADES OF THE SHADES

LEATHER HOSE,

FOR FIRE ENGINES, Stoambous, Facuries, STREET
WASHERS, &c. manufactured from the best ons-tended leather, whit wrough copper rivest, always on band and
for sale by Gurriers and Leather Desires. So Forry-st.
Who have also for sale, calf skins, wax and grain agreed
teather, and curried leather of swery description. Easy LEATHER HOSE,

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

MEETISGS THIS EVENING -The great Land leform gathering at Temmany Hall to receive Hon lasse P. Walker, U. S Senator from Wis. consin ; the Riggers Union, 159 Madison-st.; Ship Sawyers, at the Church of Humanity, Third-st be. tween Avenue D and Lewis at ; the Tailors at their respective bendquarters; the Cabinet Makers, at Hillenbrand's Hester st.; the Protective Union, at the Operative Bakers' Union House of Call, Reading Room and Library, (where the P. Union will meet weekly regularly bereafter.) 127 Grand-st; and the House Carpenters of New-York, without and the House Carpeting to the existing Associations or not, at Convention Hall, 179 Wooster at to join in a procession to the Land Reform Meeting at Tammany Hall. The meeting of the latter body commences at 7 j o'clock. We suppose latter body commences at 7½ o'clock. We suppose
the members of the various Industrial Associations
who can make it convenient, will attend the mass
meeting of the Industrial Reformers at Tammany

Hall.

The Fourteenth Ward Workingmen meet in Marion Square, corner of Marion and Spring ats in the afternoon, previous to marching down to Tanmany, and will express their sentiments before they leave at the recent high-handed doings at the Loco Primary Elections, and repudiate the cutrages perpetrated.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BONE BOILING, &c. NUISANCES .- The Com mittee of the Board of Health, (Oscar W. Sturte. vant, President of the Assistant Aldermen; Alon-20 A. Alvord, Assistant Aid. XVIIIth Ward: Sam-uel Delamater, Alderman of the XVIth, and Morgan Morgans, President of the Aldermen,) to whom was referred all the communications respecting the Bone-Boiling, Horse-Skinning and Manure Heap pulsances, have submitted a printed Report, of which we append the material portion.

In the first place they served notices on John Meadman, the proprietor of a bone-boiling establishment in Forty fourth at. between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and on Samuel Garrison, the proprietor of a similar establishment in Forty sixth at, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and on Messrs. Kipp & Brown, Francis McKinney and John Drugan, for dumping manure and allowing it to remain on the open lots between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts. and Tenth and Eleventh avenues in the Cl.y of New York, calling upon them to appear before the Board of Health and show cause why said bone-boiling establishments and the dumping of said manure should not be discontinued, or removed as nulsances detrimental to the public health, in pursuance of law.

On the 3d inst. the Committee met at the City Hall, at which time the City Inspector presented a number of affidavits against the continuance of said establishments, describing them, particularly the bone boilers, as places " whence arise a stench sickening and offensive in the last degree;" that the water in which said bones are boiled is permitted to run upon adjoining property, where it is allowed to stagnate and corrupt the atmosphere, and gives forth a smell at once "sickening, deadly and disgusting," and which is wafted upon every breeze into the windows and doors of the surrounding houses far and near, rendering the sir which they inhale poisonous and deleterious in the extreme—detrimental to the public health and positively destructive to the comfort of the inhabitants of all that section of the city, as its evil effects are perceptibly felt at a distance of a mile or more; sithough some resort to the unpleasant and uncomfortable expedient, in the excessive hot weather of perceptibly felt at a distance of a mile or more; sithough some resort to the unpleasant and uncomfortable expedient, in the excessive hot weather of summer, of cleatin; their doors and windows, and then, while suffering from the intolerable heat of closed apartments, are only partially relieved from the insufferable stanch with which the atmosphere is freighted, and which lonitiously penetrates every crevice, and as some of the affidavits state, "produces nauses and vomiting immediately after cating, loss of appaire, destroying the health of the neighborhood and all pleasure of life or business." Another says that the stanch arising from said establishments and the substances laying about putrifying in the sun, whose rays falling upon the mass of putrid or corrupted animal matter collected and used in the carrying on of said business, causes the same to decompose, and the efflavia thereby thrown off, impregnating the air, is insufferable and not to be borne; and while it is detimental to public health, it materially retards the growth and prosperity of all that section of the city. And in addition to said affidavits, petitions from a very large number of residents and owners of property, to abate the said nuisances, were presented—setting forch, in even stronger language, the deleterious effect upon the health, grow th and prosperity of that part of the city.

The Committee also received from Samuel Gar-

The Committee also received from Samuel Gar rison and John Meadman, their own annual hociad-the affidavits of about forty other persons, hociad-log some made by other persons cogaged in the same business, all setting forth that in their opin-and householding is not datrimental lop, the business of those boiling is not detrimental to public health; and in proof of which, offer the evidence, that their families have for a long time, evidence, that their families have for a long time, although living in the immediate victoity of said establishments, enjoyed remarkably good health, and are not annoyed or troubled at all with the ciliuvia or minama arising from said business, but on the contrary, rather intimate the belief that it is benedical to their health, and that their families flourish upon it, while some of them go so far as to asy "that they have never discovered the least unpleasant oder arising therefrom," or "any loon-verlet ce attaing from said establishments, either to the masal organs or to their health," and one, a Mr. John August Frank,—as near as your Comto the namal organs or to their health," and one, a Mr. John August Frank,—as pear as your Committee could make out the signature—represents himself as a practising physician, having graduated at the first medical college in Germany, in 1822, and practiced medicine ever since. He says be has been acquainted with the business of bone-bulling in all the exits of Expose, and that he has boiling in all the cities of Europe, and that be has considered, that so far from being detrimental to health, he agrees with the medical faculty, "that it is a preventive to infective or contagions discusses." that he lives in Forty-seventh at between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and within 100 yards of the bone-boiling jestablishments, and that they are not unpleasant to him.

At a subsequent day, notice was given to the

At a stocked only, notice with their wish, they could appear and be heard by coussel. They attended and were accompanied by D. B. Taylor, Esq. their counsel, who made an able argument in favor of Messra Garrison & Mesdman's establishments, and was ably replied to by H. H. Anderson, Esq on behalf of the complainants; and after hear-ing which, and after due deliberation, the Commit-tee have felt no embarrassment in arriving at the conviction that ALL BONE BUILING AND HORSE-EXIS-SING RETABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ARE NUISENCES OF THE WORST CHARACTER, and the carrying on their business detrimental to the public health, and should, therefore, be promptly abated and removed, and not be suffered at all on the Island of New-York.

The Committee recommend the passage of an ordinance, prohibiting under severe penalties, the carrying on of the business of bone boiling, horse-ING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

ittring and kindred establishments on the island. In regard to manure beaps, the Committee, afshirting and i locred establishments on the Island. In regard to manure beeps, the Committee, after hearing argument, concluded not to recommend any action by the Board of Health, but to leave them to the testder mercies of the District Attorney, and to the desision of a jury of our fellow citizens, by whom equal and exact justice will be meated out to all parties. The Committee, however, recemend, that lots upon which manure is dumped and wifered to remain, be immediately filled up to level with the established grade of the city, and that peels of stagmant water, between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty Seventh sts. and between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty Seventh sts. be drained off, and the space occupied by them be filled up, and that Twenty Seventh at from Tenth to Eureuth-av. he regulated and repaired, curb and gutter stones reset, and the street put in order for travel.

In conclusion therefore, and to carry out practicably the views thus expressed, the Committee recommend for the consideration of, and adoption by the Board of Health, the following resolutions:

Remired, That the business carried on at the bone-boiling cash lightment of Samuel Garlier, situated in Forty starts themeen the Tenis and Eleventh-ave in the city of New York; and the kustness carried on at the bone-boiling cash lightment of Samuel Garlier, situated in Porty starts the tener the Tenis and Eleventh-ave in the city of New York; are degraced in public beath, and should be disconticused and removed, and thus the City Inspector be in-

retried to cause the same to be forthwith discontin

Reviewd. That the Germontion Granasi he instructed to present such submit to the Common Gouncii for its consideration, at the coming Reptember assessing in artification or ordinates propring for the discontinuance and receives of all bone holding and horses eithning escalablements in a of from the City, and prohibiling hereafter, under severe permitted the carrying on the buddens of home-bolding or horse-attenting on the Island of New York.

York.

Reselved, That the City Tospector he instructed to pre-pair and tablent to the Common Council, for its once deca-tion at the coming Replember session, an ordinance of or-ditabras for the filling is of the low and samene grounds, between Twenty sixth and Twenty-session streets, and between Twenty are that Twenty-session streets, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York.

THE UNITED COMMITTEE OF FRENCH AND GERNAN SOCIALISTS resolved at their meeting on Tuesday night, at the Shakspere Hotel, that their Banquet shall be held on Thursday, the 9th of Sapt 2 o'clock P. M. at Hoboken, " Lamartine Cottage," Pariot, proprietor. Ladies are to be invited. The procession accompanying the standard will start at oon from the Shakspere Hotel. The Dinner, in cluding all other expenses, will cost 56 cents .-American, German and French speakers will address the meeting.

THE PATHIES -We understand that a little play will shortly be brought out in a theater in a neigh boring city, containing many amusing hits at the various schools and squabbles of the Doctors. A consultation scene in the course of the play, it is said, will be particularly rich.

REAL ESTATE - A. J. Bleecker sold, yesterday, the lot and 4 story brick dwelling corner of Twen seventh at and Fourth-av. 24x60 feet, for \$10,100

Hunson River Railroad .- The train of care due from the North on Tuesday evening at 7 o'cl'k did not arrive until 94, in consequence of a collapse of one of the cylinders of the locomotive just above Fort Washington Cut. No person was injured.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—The Coroner held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of Henry Cronly, a native of Ireland, 3s years of age, who was admitted to the Hospital upon Monday suffering from the effects of a fail a distance of 30 feet from a scaffold on board the packet slip Manhattan and died yesterday morning. Dr. James Romeyon, the resident surgeon, made a post mortem examination, and found his lower jaw to be fractured, and several dangerous wounds upon the scale. A vernation, and found his lower jaw to be fractured, and several dangerous wounds upon the scalp. A ver-dict of death by injuries accidentally received was rendered by the jury. The family of the deceased reside in Catherine st. near Cherry.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING -A man named Lawrence Fay was arrested yesterday by officer Eiseman of the Thirteenth Ward, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit \$3 note of the Phenix
Bank to John H. Spink, grocer, of 185 Delancy at.
It appears that a few moments previous to his offering the note to Mr. S. he had tried to pass it at another store, where he was told that it was worth less. He was in the act of receiving good money for the counterfeit bul when the officer appeared in the store and arrested bim. He was comm

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Ann W. Fay, a native of England, 30 years of age, who, while laboring under derargement of mind, about two monits since, jumped from a state room window of the Hoston steamer Bay State into the East River, near Hurl Gate, and was drowned. The body was yester-day found at the foot of Fifty-fourthat by Capt. Frest, of the skop Alida, at which place the in-quest was held. Verdiet accordingly.

Passing Counterpair Money .- A man named John Fount, a clerk in the grocery corner of Roosevelt and Cherry sts. was yesterday arrested on a charge of passing a \$3 counterfeit bill on the Delaware Bank to Fargal J. Gallagher of 287 Front st. The accused was requested to change a \$5 bill for complainant, and tendered him the sparious \$3. He was committed by Justice Lothrop for trial.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARGENY.—Bridget Giblin, a servant in the employ of John White, residing at 81 Montgomery at was yeaterday arrested by officer Brumatead of the Third District Police Court on a charge of having appropriated a merino shawl, valued at \$20, together with other female wearing appared to the value in all of \$40, to her own use, the property of complainant. The woman was held by Justice Mountlort for examination. ARREST OF ONE OF THE SHORT BOYS .- Officer

ARREST OF ONE OF THE BRORT BOYS.—Officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, arrested Dick Hedges, on a charge of having on the 12th inst. in a Pablic House in Canal-st. known as the "Alert," assaulted with a heavy club Richard Van Heper, residing in Vestry st. knowing him senseless. He was committed by Justice Lathrop for trial, in default of \$500 bail. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- A man named Sander sor was four don Tuesday in the Eighteeath Ward, he having fallen senseless from the effects of a dose of lauranom which he had taken. As he had his

name and address on a piece of paper, his friends were notified of his condition and medical aid pro-DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH THE STREETS .- As a bullock was being driven through the Bowery on Tuesday, the spimal became unmanageable from the noise and confusion in the street, and dashing

on the side walk knocked down two ladies, injuring CASUALTIES - A man by the name of Peter Laden, residing in Twenty-fifth at. near Third av. was sericusly injured last evening by the falling of an embankment at the grounds formerly occupied as the Gas Works, corner of Canal and Center stather was soon extricated from the heap of dirt and conveyed to the Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

dates do to the Hospital attended to.

On Tuesday morning a machinist, named Wm. Gailibrand, having charge of the engines that are being placed in the steamship Fracklin, fell from the upper deck to the kelson, and severely injured his back. The proprietors of the Norsity Works, in whose employ he was, had him conveyed to the residence of his family in Sixty-second at whore he

was attended by a skillful physician.

Michael Conelly, an trishman, intruded himself at
a Dutch dance house in Third'st. Refusing to retire, he received a blow on the head which rendered
it necessary for the Police to convey him to the
hospital.

POLICE - Michael McAsnelly, porter in Dunlap's Hotel, was taken into custody at the instance of his employer, Mr. Duniap, who charges him with stealing money from the bar-room till; also with stealing a gold ring, the property of one of the boarders, which was found in the box of the ac-

Peter Hurley, a tailor, was arrested in the Second Peter Hurley, a tamor, was are Ward, for interfering with the "right to labor," as claimed by some female operatives, whose work Hurley had taken away. Several other tailors in-terfered to prevent his arrest, but without effect. Lawrence Trace was arrested for attempting to

pass a counterfeit note, purporting to be of the Phenix Bank of the City. William Lander was found in an oyster cellar, at the corner of Grand and Clinton sts. under sus-pictous circumstances, and locked up for the night.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

"FALLES BUILDINGS."-We are told that our correspondent was entirely mistaken in his view of the insecurity of the buildings in Atlantic-st.

THE NEW ENGLASD SOCIETY - Rev. Dr. Todd. of Patsfield, Mass. is expected to deliver the Annual Address before the New-England Society of Brooklyn, on next "Forefathers' Day."

A. J. Birecher soid, yesterday, the lot and two-story house No. 20 Butler-st. 25x100 feet, for

De John Friend, a German Policeman, has been arrested on a charge of having beaten an indented apprentice living with him, in a cruel manner. It appears that the boy had been stealing peaches from the orchard of a neighbor, and Mr. Friend, upon being inforcated of it, took a rope and chastised the boy, whose name we believe is Bate. The boy's back presented a braised and lascerated appearance.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, as the six horse stage, containing 13 passengers, was on its way from the Marine Pavilien to meet the 8 o'clock train of cars, one of the fore whoele came off, which caused the stage to upset. Campbell P. White, Esq. of New York, who was on the top of the stage, had his shoulder dislocated by the fair,

some of the other passengers were only slightly in-

No Pager - Stephen L. Wood was brought up pear his house in Flatbash. The horse is valued at about \$50. Witnesses were examined on both sides. No evidence to prove that the offense had been committed, and the defendant discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- As one of the East Brookstiges was passing up Myrsle av. on Euraday. boy about three years old ran right bet ween to sheels of the omnibus, and before the driver, M Evers hed time to stop the hird wheel passed over the body of the child, which caused his death

in a few hours.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last an Iriahman employed by the Long Island Rallocal Co. while engaged in the machine shop turning a wheel, let go of the crank, which caught the waistband of his pantaloons, throwing him with great force on the iron rail below, breaking his jaw and otherwise bruising him severely.

Breen.—The mail from Williamsburgh reaches Brooklya in the short time of 48 hours. One mile in sixteen hours is a feat to accomplish that none but a New-York mail can perform. [Advertiser.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

New Lengs -A meeting was held last night to take steps to get up a new Lodge of Odd Fellows to this Village.

Mr. Andrew Dickieson, a resident of this village, has just returned from England and France, with improved health. He will publish the narrative of his voyage.

A CONVENIENCE .- W. T. Nichols has established a Penny Post for Williamsburgh, comeeting with Brooklyn and New York. The enterprise should

AUCTION SALES.

B GARDINER, Accidences.

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BY BALDWIN GARDINER.

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F Particular attention while be given to sales of Pancy Goods, Perceiain, Faintings, &c. Also, Furniture of families igring up bouse heeping. Also, Stocks of Manufacturers &c. All of which are respectfully solicited.

Having made an arrangement with Mr. A. C. TUTTLE as his salesman he bopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.—I Sreast Privates Sale.—Diamond Jewellay, &c.—I Sreast Privates Sale.—Diamond Jewellay, &c.—I Sreast Stole; I do Finger Bing, \$1|0: 1 do 60, \$55; I do 60, \$75; I do 60, \$75-part received, and of the latest and most fashionable style of satting, and will be sold at prices much below their value.

Also, I superb new allying sill naive Sweet Prices much be-

Also, I superb new silver gilt prize 8 word -cost, \$425.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO. store 204 Broad DY BANGES, BROTHER & CO. store 20 Broad-bayes, Particular attention gives to the sale of Frivate Libraries. Cash advances made when desired. Nortice.—The copartnership of SANGE, FLATT & CO. was dissolved by the death of Mr. FLATT on the 8th of May last. The business with be continued by the survivors under the title of SANGE, BROTHER & CO. Now-York, Aug. 1, 1889. AT Paivars Salz.—A great assortment of Writing Pe-pers; Letter, Cap. Cut and Find do on the most favorable terms. Booksellers and country merchants are invited to call.

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Libots of Rosewood and Mahogasy Fursiture, This
DAY Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at 309 Broadway, near
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R C KEMP will sell at another as above a very large
and valuable assortment of per-or, dim'ng room, and chamher Furniture, which will be found will worthy the attention of purchasers as the whole will be peremptority sold
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at a reasonable charge.

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ARGE AND FEREM PTORY SALE OF GABINET L. Furniture, Plano-Fortes, &c. -FRIDAY, August 30, at 10½ o'citock, at 14 Broadway, J. W. BRUWN will sell at nuclion as above an extensive as sortment of resewood, waster, making any and national period, character, distagration and other household Furniture, embressing every variety and of superior make. Also, 2 rosewood Flato Fortes, 6 octaves, warranted hatraments A. So, an extensive assortment of use full and ornamental house furniture assortment of use full and ornamental house furniture ware, is a trays, plate and colored glass, decorated chins, factor articles, &c. Also, an involve of due English Engravings in frames.

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